

New Hampshire Volunteer Lake Assessment Program

2002 Bi-Annual Report for Island Pond Washington



NHDES
Water Division
Watershed Management Bureau
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OBSERVATIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

After reviewing data collected from **ISLAND POND, WASHINGTON**, the program coordinators recommend the following actions.

FIGURE INTERPRETATION

- **Figure 1 and Table 1:** The graphs in Figure 1 (Appendix A) show the historical and current year chlorophyll-a concentration in the water column. Table 1 (Appendix B) lists the maximum, minimum, and mean concentration for each sampling season that the lake/pond has been monitored through the program.

Chlorophyll-a, a pigment naturally found in plants, is an indicator of the algal abundance. Because algae are usually microscopic plants that contain chlorophyll-a, and are naturally found in lake ecosystems, the chlorophyll-a concentration found in the water gives an estimation of the concentration of algae or lake productivity. **The mean (average) summer chlorophyll-a concentration for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 7.02 ug/L.**

Similar to the summer of 2001, the summer of 2002 was filled with many warm and sunny days and there was a lower than normal amount of rainfall during the latter-half of the summer. The combination of these factors resulted in relatively warm surface waters throughout the state. The lack of fresh water to the lakes/ponds reduced the rate of flushing which may have resulted in water stagnation. Due to these conditions, many lakes and ponds experienced increased algae growth, including filamentous green algae (the billowy clouds of green algae typically seen floating near shore), and some lakes/ponds experienced nuisance cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms.

The current year data (the top graph) show that the chlorophyll-a concentration **increased** from June to July, and then **decreased slightly** from July to August.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the 2002 chlorophyll-a mean is ***much less than*** the state mean.

Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line (the bottom graph) shows **a decreasing** in-lake chlorophyll-a trend, meaning that the concentration has **improved** since monitoring began in 2000. However, please keep in mind that this trend is based on a limited amount of data.

After 10 consecutive years of sample collection, we will be able to conduct a statistical analysis of the historic data to objectively determine if there has been a significant change in the annual mean chlorophyll-a concentration since monitoring began.

While algae are naturally present in all lakes/ponds, an excessive or increasing amount of any type is not welcomed. In freshwater lakes/ponds, phosphorus is the nutrient that algae depend upon for growth. Therefore, algal concentrations may increase when there is an increase in nonpoint sources of nutrient loading from the watershed, or in-lake sources of phosphorus loading (such as phosphorus releases from the sediments). It is important to continually educate residents about how activities within the watershed can affect phosphorus loading and lake quality.

- **Figure 2 and Table 3:** The graphs in Figure 2 (Appendix A) show historical and current year data for lake/pond transparency. Table 3 lists the maximum, minimum and mean transparency data for each sampling season that the lake/pond has been monitored through the program.

Volunteer monitors use the Secchi-disk, a 20 cm disk with alternating black and white quadrants, to measure water clarity (how far a person can see into the water). Transparency, a measure of water clarity, can be affected by the amount of algae and sediment from erosion, as well as the natural colors of the water. **The mean (average) summer transparency for New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 3.7 meters.**

Two different weather related patterns occurred this past spring and summer that influenced lake quality during the summer season.

In late May and early June of 2002, numerous rainstorms occurred. Stormwater runoff associated with these rainstorms may have increased phosphorus loading, and the amount of soil particles washed into waterbodies throughout the state. Some lakes and ponds experienced lower than typical transparency readings during late May and early June.

However, similar to the 2001 sampling season, the lower than average amount of rainfall and the warmer temperatures during the latter-half of the summer resulted in a few lakes/ponds reporting their best-ever

Secchi-disk readings in July and August (a time when we often observe reduced clarity due to increased algal growth)!

The current year data (the top graph) show that the in-lake transparency **increased slightly** from June to July, and then **increased** from July to August.

The historical data (the bottom graph) show that the 2002 mean transparency is ***much greater than*** the state mean.

Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line (the bottom graph) shows ***a variable*** trend for in-lake transparency, meaning that the transparency has ***fluctuated*** since monitoring began in 2000.

As discussed previously, after 10 consecutive years of sample collection, we conduct a statistical analysis of the historic data to determine long term trends.

Typically, high intensity rainfall causes erosion of sediments into lakes/ponds and streams, thus decreasing clarity. Efforts should continually be made to stabilize stream banks, lake/pond shorelines, disturbed soils within the watershed, and especially dirt roads located immediately adjacent to the edge of tributaries and the lake/pond. Guides to Best Management Practices designed to reduce, and possibly even eliminate, nonpoint source pollutants, such as sediment loading, are available from NHDES upon request.

- **Figure 3 and Table 8:** The graphs in Figure 3 (Appendix A) show the amounts of phosphorus in the epilimnion (the upper layer) and the hypolimnion (the lower layer); the inset graphs show current year data. Table 8 (Appendix B) lists the annual maximum, minimum, and median concentration for each deep spot layer and each tributary since the lake/pond has joined the program.

Phosphorus is the limiting nutrient for plant and algae growth in New Hampshire's freshwater lakes and ponds. Too much phosphorus in a lake/pond can lead to increases in plant and algal growth over time. **The median summer total phosphorus concentration in the epilimnion (upper layer) of New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 11 ug/L. The median summer phosphorus concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer) is 14 ug/L.**

The current year data for the epilimnion (the top inset graph) show that the total phosphorus concentration **increased slightly** from June to July, and then **remained stable** from July to August.

The historical data show that the 2002 mean epilimnetic total phosphorus concentration is ***less than*** the state median.

The current year data for the hypolimnion (the bottom inset graph) show that the total phosphorus concentration **increased very gradually** from June to August.

The historical data show that the 2002 mean hypolimnetic total phosphorus concentration is **less than** the state median.

Overall, visual inspection of the historical data trend line for the epilimnion (the top graph) and the hypolimnion (the lower graph) shows **a slightly increasing** total phosphorus trend, which means that the concentration has **slightly worsened** in the epilimnion and hypolimnion since monitoring began in 2000.

One of the most important approaches to reducing phosphorus loading to a waterbody is to continually educate watershed residents about its sources and how excessive amounts can adversely impact the ecology and value of lakes and ponds. Phosphorus sources within a lake or pond's watershed typically include septic systems, animal waste, lawn fertilizer, road and construction erosion, and natural wetlands. If you would like to educate watershed residents about how they can help to reduce phosphorus loading into the lake/pond, please contact the VLAP Coordinator.

TABLE INTERPRETATION

➤ **Table 2: Phytoplankton**

Table 2 lists the current and historic phytoplankton species observed in the lake/pond. The dominant phytoplankton species observed this year were ***Asterionella* (a diatom), *Tabellaria* (a diatom), and *Chrysosphaerella* (a golden-brown algae).**

Phytoplankton populations undergo a natural succession during the growing season (Please refer to page 12 of the "Biological Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding seasonal plankton succession). Diatoms and golden-brown algae are typical in New Hampshire's less productive lakes and ponds. An overabundance of cyanobacteria (previously referred to as blue-green algae) indicates that there may be an excessive total phosphorus concentration in the lake/pond, or that the ecology is out of balance. Some species of cyanobacteria can be toxic to livestock, pets, wildlife, and humans. (Please refer to pages 12 - 14 of the "Biological Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation regarding cyanobacteria).

➤ **Table 4: pH**

Table 4 (Appendix B) presents the in-lake and tributary current year and historical pH data.

pH is measured on a logarithmic scale of 0 (acidic) to 14 (basic). pH is important to the survival and reproduction of fish and other aquatic life. A pH below 5.5 severely limits the growth and reproduction of fish. A pH between 6.5 and 7.0 is ideal for fish. The mean pH value for the epilimnion (upper layer) in New Hampshire's lakes and ponds is 6.5, which indicates that the surface waters in state are slightly acidic. For a more detailed explanation regarding pH, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The mean pH at the deep spot this season ranged from **5.54** in the hypolimnion to **6.14** in the epilimnion, which means that the water is ***moderately acidic***.

Due to the presence of granite bedrock in the state and the deposition of acid rain, there is not much that can be done to effectively increase lake/pond pH.

➤ **Table 5: Acid Neutralizing Capacity**

Table 5 in Appendix B presents the current year and historic epilimnetic ANC for each year the lake/pond has been monitored through VLAP.

Buffering capacity or ANC describes the ability of a solution to resist changes in pH by neutralizing the acidic input to the lake. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The Acid Neutralizing Capacity (ANC) of the epilimnion (the upper layer) continues to remain ***very low*** (1.0 mg/L as CaCO₃) and is ***well below*** the state mean of 6.7 mg/L (Table 5). Specifically, this means that the lake/pond is ***"extremely vulnerable"*** to acidic inputs (such as acid precipitation) and has a ***lower*** ability than many lakes and ponds in the state to buffer against acidic inputs.

➤ **Table 6: Conductivity**

Table 6 in Appendix B presents the current and historic conductivity values for tributaries and in-lake data. Conductivity is the numerical expression of the ability of water to carry an electric current. For a more detailed explanation, please refer to page 16 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report.

The conductivity in the lake/pond is relatively **low**. Typically conductivity levels greater than 100 uMhos/cm indicate the influence of human activities on surface water quality. These activities include septic system leachate, agricultural runoff, iron deposits, and road runoff (which contains road salt during the spring snow melt). The low conductivity level in the **lake/pond** is an indication of the low amount of pollutants in the watershed. We hope this trend continues!

➤ **Table 8: Total Phosphorus**

Table 8 in Appendix B presents the current year and historic total phosphorus data for in-lake and tributary stations. Phosphorus is the nutrient that limits the algae's ability to grow and reproduce. Please refer to page 17 of the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

➤ **Table 9 and Table 10: Dissolved Oxygen and Temperature Data**

Table 9 in Appendix B shows the dissolved oxygen/temperature profile(s) for the 2002 sampling season. Table 10 shows the historical and current year dissolved oxygen concentration in the hypolimnion (lower layer). The presence of dissolved oxygen is vital to fish and amphibians in the water column and also to bottom-dwelling organisms. Please refer to the "Chemical Monitoring Parameters" section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

The dissolved oxygen concentration was **relatively high** at all depths sampled at the deep spot of the lake/pond. As stratified lakes/ponds age, oxygen becomes **depleted** in the hypolimnion (lower layer) by the process of decomposition. Specifically, the loss of oxygen in the hypolimnion results primarily from the process of biological oxidation of organic matter (i.e.; biological organisms using oxygen to break down organic matter), both in the water column and particularly at the bottom of the lake/pond where the water meets the sediment. The **high** oxygen level in the hypolimnion is a sign of the lake's/pond's overall good health.

The dissolved oxygen concentration was greater than **100%** saturation at **9.0** meters at the deep spot on the July sampling event. Wave action from wind can also dissolve atmospheric oxygen into the upper layers of the water column. Layers of algae can also raise the dissolved oxygen in the water column, since oxygen is a by-product of photosynthesis. Considering that the depth of the photic zone (depth to which sunlight can penetrate into the water column) was approximately **5.75** meters on this date (as shown by the Secchi-disk transparency), and that the metalimnion (the layer of rapid decrease in water temperature and increase in density – a place where algae are often found) was located between approximately **8** and **14** meters,

we suspect that an abundance of algae caused the oxygen super saturation.

This year the DES biologist conducted the temperature/dissolved oxygen profile in **July**. We recommend that the annual biologist visit for the 2003 sampling season be scheduled during **August** so that we can determine if oxygen is depleted in the hypolimnion **later** in the sampling season.

➤ **Table 11: Turbidity**

Table 11 in Appendix B lists the current year and historic data for in-lake and tributary turbidity. Turbidity in the water is caused by suspended matter, such as clay, silt, and algae. Water clarity is strongly influenced by turbidity. Please refer to page 19 of the “Other Monitoring Parameters” section of this report for a more detailed explanation.

➤ **Table 12: Bacteria (*E.coli*)**

Table 12 lists the current year data for bacteria (*E.coli*) testing. *E. coli* is a normal bacterium found in the large intestines in humans and other warm-blooded animals. *E.coli* is used as an indicator organism because it is easily cultured, and its presence in the water, in defined amounts, indicates that sewage **MAY** be present. If sewage is present in the water, potentially harmful pathogens may also be present. Please consult page 20 of the “Other Monitoring Parameters section of the report for the current standards for *E. coli* in surface waters.

The *E. coli* concentration at **Bodnar’s Cove** was elevated on the **August 25th sampling event (150 counts per 100 mL of sample)**. The concentration ***was not above*** the state standard of 406 counts per 100 mL designated for Class B waters. If you are concerned about *E. coli* levels in this location, your monitoring group may want to conduct stormwater sampling in this area so that we can determine what may be causing the increases. For a detailed explanation on how to conduct stormwater sampling, please refer to this year’s special topic which is found in Appendix D of this report.

DATA QUALITY ASSURANCE AND CONTROL

Annual Assessment Audit:

During the annual visit to your lake/pond, the biologist conducted a “Sampling Procedures Assessment Audit” for your monitoring group. Specifically, the biologist observed the performance of your monitoring group while sampling and filled out an assessment audit sheet to document the ability of the volunteer monitors to follow the proper field

sampling procedures (as outlined in the VLAP Monitor's Field Manual). This assessment is used to identify any aspects of sample collection in which volunteer monitors are not following the proper procedures, and also provides an opportunity for the biologist to retrain the volunteer monitors as necessary. This will ultimately ensure that the samples that the volunteer monitors collect are truly representative of actual lake and tributary conditions.

Overall, your monitoring group did an **excellent** job collecting samples on the annual biologist visit this season! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the biologist to provide additional training. Keep up the good work!

Sample Receipt Checklist:

Each time your monitoring group dropped off samples at the laboratory this summer, the laboratory staff completed a sample receipt checklist to assess and document if the volunteer monitors followed proper sampling techniques when collecting the samples. The purpose of the sample receipt checklist is to minimize, and hopefully eliminate, future re-occurrences of improper sampling techniques.

Overall, the sample receipt checklist showed that your monitoring group did an **excellent** job when collecting samples and submitting them to the laboratory this season! Specifically, the members of your monitoring group followed the proper field sampling procedures and there was no need for the laboratory staff to contact your group with questions, and no samples were rejected for analysis.

USEFUL RESOURCES

Changes to the Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act: 2001 Legislative Session, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3505, or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-8.htm

Cyanobacteria in New Hampshire Waters Potential Dangers of Blue-Green Algae Blooms, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3505, or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/wmb/wmb-10.htm

The Lake Pocket Book. Prepared by The Terrene Institute, 2000. (internet: www.terrene.org, phone 800-726-4853)

Managing Lakes and Reservoirs, Third Edition, 2001. Prepared by the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) and the Terrene Institute in cooperation with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Copies are available from NALMS (internet: www.nalms.org, phone 608-

233-2836), and the Terrene Institute (internet: www.terrene.org, phone 800-726-4853)

Organizing Lake Users: A Practical Guide. Written by Gretchen Flock, Judith Taggart, and Harvey Olem. Copies are available from the Terrene Institute (internet: www.terrene.org, phone 800-726-4853)

Proper Lawn Care in the Protected Shoreland: The Comprehensive Shoreland Protection Act, WD-SP-2, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/sp/sp-2.htm

Sand Dumping - Beach Construction, WD-BB-15, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-15.htm

Swimmers Itch, WD-BB-2, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-2.htm

Use of Lakes or Streams for Domestic Water Supply, WD-WSEB-1-11, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/ws/ws-1-11.htm

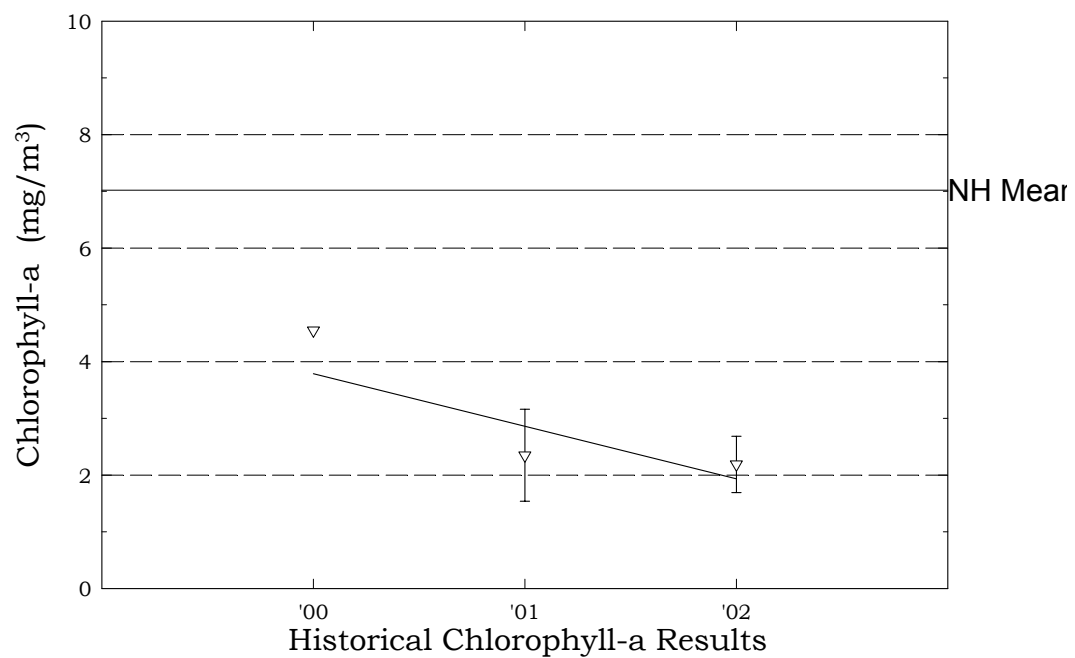
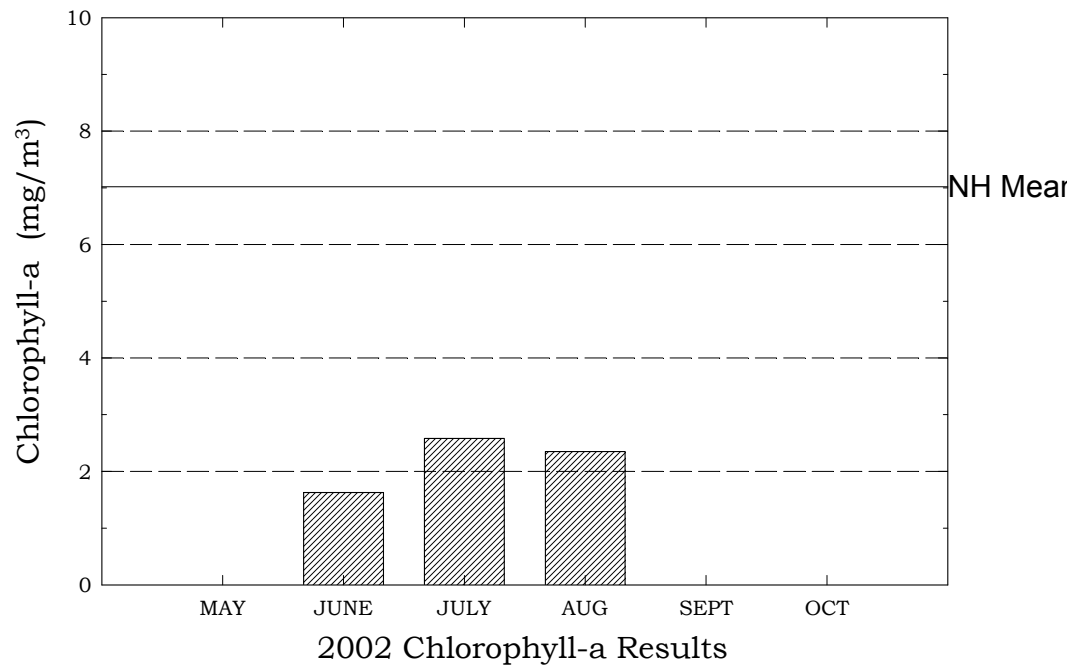
Water Milfoil, WD-BB-1, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-1.htm

Weed Watchers: An Association to Halt the Spread of Exotic Aquatic Plants, WD-BB-4, NHDES Fact Sheet, (603) 271-3503 or www.des.state.nh.us/factsheets/bb/bb-4.htm

Appendix A: Graphs

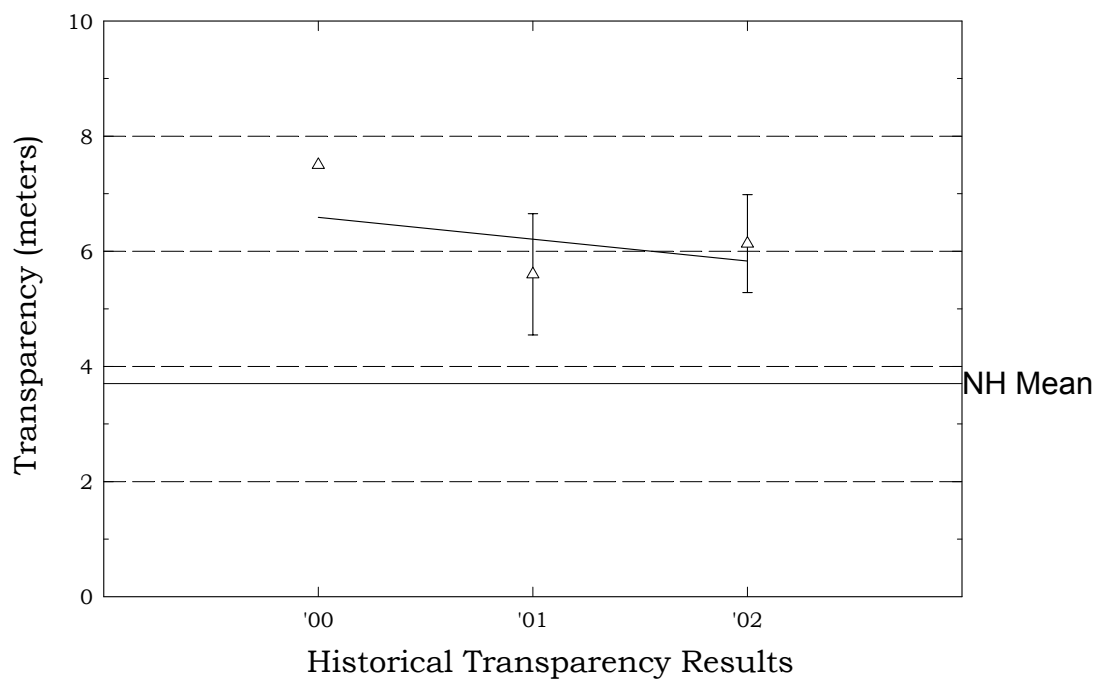
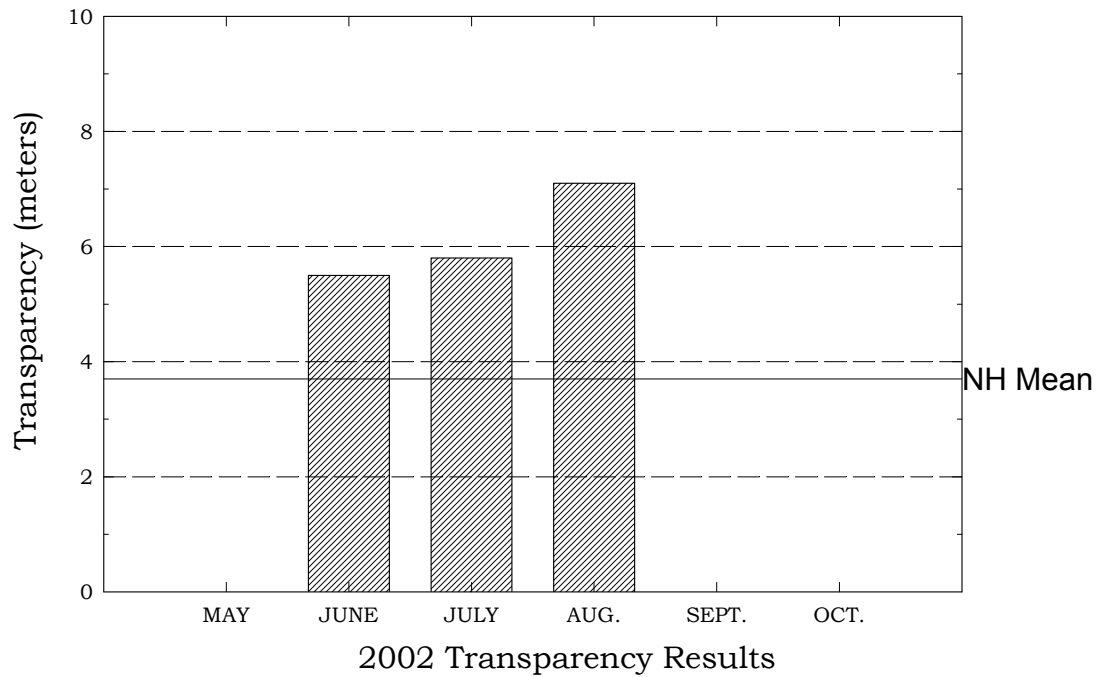
Island Pond, Washington

Figure 1. Monthly and Historical Chlorophyll-a Results



Island Pond, Washington

Figure 2. Monthly and Historical Transparency Results



Island Pond, Washington

Figure 3. Monthly and Historical Total Phosphorus Data.

